



Bernadette Mayrhofer

Moriz Glattauer (Violin I)

Born January 16, 1870, in Vienna; died February 2, 1943, in Theresienstadt

Joined the Vienna State Opera Orchestra and Vienna Philharmonic on April 1, 1916; retired on January 1, 1938;

Member of the Jewish Community of Vienna (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde); married to Anna Schidlof in 1915;

1882/83 - 1885/86 studied at the Vienna Conservatory under Josef Maxintsak (member of the Imperial Hofkapelle and Court Opera Orchestra) and Joseph Hellmesberger, Jr. (violin soloist, concertmaster and conductor of the Court Opera). Studies completed with a diploma;

Deported (along with his wife, Anna Glattauer) on July 14, 1942, from Vienna to Theresienstadt;

For sources see footnote ¹



Moriz Glattauer

On July 14, 1942, Moriz Glattauer, a retired first violinist with the Vienna Philharmonic, was deported to Theresienstadt along with his wife, Mrs. Anna Schidlof Glattauer. The musician was at this point in time already 72 years of age. Both he and his wife were members of the Jewish Community of Vienna (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde) and had been married since 1915, living at Riemergasse 8 in the 1st district in Vienna. The last mutual address of the Glattauer family in Vienna, shortly before their deportation, was Annagasse 3/7, also in the 1st district.² It can be assumed from this information that the couple was evicted from its

¹ Information on Moriz Glattauer compiled by HAdWPh/Fr. Dr. Silvia Kargl (Archivist); IKG Matriken/Database Department of Matters of Restitution, provided by Mag.^a Sabine Loitfellner, Jewish Community Vienna (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien), Department of Matters of Restitution; Information from the Österreichisches Musiklexikon online on "Joseph Hellmesberger" and "Josef Maxintsak" from the annual journals of the Vienna Conservatory of the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna, compiled by Frau Dr.ⁱⁿ Lynne Heller, Archives of the University of Music and Performing Arts in Vienna; Historical residency records, Archives of the City and Province of Vienna; Documentary Archives of the Austrian Resistance, Online data base, <http://www.doew.at>.

² Historical residency records; Archives of the City and Province of Vienna; Documentary Archives of the Austrian Resistance, Online database, <http://www.doew.at>.

original residence and forced to reside in a 'Jewish collective apartment'.³ Between 1940 and 1942, Jewish families were forced to move their places of residence numerous times, often living with many different people in one room, lacking any washing or cooking facilities.

The Theresienstadt ghetto northwest of Prague was, for the vast majority of people who were transferred there, only a temporary stopover before being relocated once again, usually by means of mass transports, to various other extermination camps where they were to be murdered. In addition to the constant terror of being deported to extermination camps such as Treblinka, Auschwitz or Maly Trostinec, living and working conditions within the ghetto were miserable. "*Hunger, absence of proper hygienic facilities, and inadequate clothing resulted in numerous deaths.*"⁴ Approximately 140,000 persons were deported to Theresienstadt; around 33,000 died due to the catastrophic living conditions in the ghetto; and 88,000 people were transported to other extermination facilities and killed.⁵

Moriz Glattauer, a member of the Vienna Philharmonic, died on February 2, 1943, at 73 years of age in Theresienstadt. His wife, Anna Glattauer, was transported on May 15, 1944, to Auschwitz, where it is assumed she was gassed.⁶

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Translation: Gloria McElheney

³ Ibid.

⁴ Documentary Archives of the Austrian Resistance, Online database, <http://www.doew.at>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.